PRUSSIAN SIGHT-SEERS VISITING THE BATTLE-GROUNDS—ACTIVE DEFENSIVE MEASURES IN PROGRESS — THE COMBATANTS ON FRIENDLY

LONDON, Wednesday, April 26, 1871.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, at IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Paris, in a telegram dated yesterday, says: Thave just returned from Neuilly, having visited the whole line with Dombrowski's aide-de-camp. The armis-tice is completely respected on both sides. There has been no firing, but barricades and other defensive works are in progress. The armistice occasioned a boliday to half of Paris, and numerous sightseers visited Neuilly. Many of the inhabitants, all teo poor to remove, choose to remain in the disputed

territory. The destruction is complete.

The Commune decrees that all merchandise, except flour, arms, and munitions of war, shall be per-

mitted to be exported from Paris. The Parisians are very energetic, and expect an attack to-night. Every precaution has been taken; mines have been laid in front of the barricades, and

40 cannon are kept in reserve. Yesterday Dombrowski's headquarters were struck by sixteen shells. Several soldiers of the line deserted during the armistice. In many places a narrow line separates the Parisians from the regulars, both of whom appear to be good friends. Many of the shells from the Government side, which failed to explode, have been used again by the Parisians.

Strict orders were given at the barricades, in my hearing, not to begin the firing before 5 o'clock, but to reply vigorously if attacked.

Porte Maillot is still passable; the troops there have received strong reënforcements. The Parisians are ready to march to Neuilly to-night. Assy has scain been arrested.

REPORTS FROM VERSAILLES. THE INSURRECTION IN ALGIERS ASSUMING ALARM-ING PROPORTIONS—THE REVOLT INSTIGATED BY THE PARISIANS-THE ATTACK ON PARIS

AGAIN POSTPONED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Wednesday, April 26, 1871. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Ver-

sailles telegraphed yesterday as follows: The Algerian Deputy said that the insurrection in Algeria was most alarming; that dispatches were bonrly received demanding aid in suppressing it. The insurrection was instigated at Paris with the purpose of pillaging. Picard replied that measures had been taken to suppress the outbreak. He complained that the danger was exaggerated. Thiers is absent.

The attack on the city has been again postponed. The Parisians advanced, last night, to St. Ouen, a distance of only 100 yards from the Prussian lines. Thiers and MacMahon inspected Chatillon yesterday. Louis Blanc has written a long letter strongly con demning the Commune.

Another dispatch, dated to-day, states that the cannonade yesterday morning greatly damaged the walls of Fort D'Issy. During the firing a shell exploded near Admiral Pothuan, [wounding an orderly. Thiers visited Montretout yesterday, and after a con sultation with Admiral Pothuan it was decided to disarm 54 ships of the line. The municipal elections will be held on the 13th of April, and Picard's circu lar repudiating Government interference at the polls

GENERAL PRESS REPORTS.

FORT D'ISSY UNTENABLE-THE INSURGENT SUP PLIES CUT OFF-CHARENTON STILL HELD BY THE PRUSSIANS.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 26, 1871. Fort d'Issy replied but feebly yesterday to the fire of the batteries of the Versailles army at Meudon, Creteuili, and Chatillon. It is thought the insurgents will soon evacuate the fort, as the incessant fire of the Government batteries prevents repairs of the breaches already made in its walls. The Army of the Assembly are establishing pontoon bridges across the Seine at Puteaux and Neuilly.

A dispatch from Brussels to-day says the Northern Railway Company has notified its station masters provisions destined for the French capital must be returned to the shippers.

The reports that the Prussians evacuated Charen ton are unfounded. The Communists and Versailles troops confront each other before the place, in expectation of its evacuation.

M. Pyat has withdrawn his resignation, and remains in the Commune. The Receil says the daily revenue of the Commune averages 600,000 francs, and is sufficient to provide for men under arms and the conduct of the war. A delegation from Lyons appeals to the Assembly and the Commune to cease their fratricidal strife.

LATER.-Fort Issy ceased replying at noon to-day, but the outer batteries continued firing. The first parallel of the siege-works was opened to-day.

The Versailles batteries commenced firing vigor ously to-day along the whole line, and especially against the Southern forts, which replied feebly The siege-works are actively prosecuted. A second parallel has been commenced.

The Communists have made several sallies to interrupt the work, and desperate encounters have taken place at Bagneux, Clamart, and Chatillon. A general attack on the forts is expected to-night

The Commune has sent its best battalions to the south; the defense nevertheless appears to be in-

THIERS ON MAINTAINING THE FRENCH RE-PUBLIC.

President Thiers expressed himself as follows in his circular of the 12th inst., which was briefly reported by telegraph:

reported by telegraph:

"Many intermediaries have presented themselves at Versailles to make suggestions—not in the name of the Commune—for applying in that name they were aware they would not have been received—but in the name of sincere Republicans, who desire the maintenance of the Republic, and who wish that leniency may be extended to the vanquished insurgents. The reply has invariably been that no one threatens the Republic, unless it be the insurrection itself. The Chief of the Executive Power will persevere. As to the insurgants, assassins excepted, those who shall lay down their arms will have their lives spared. The unfortunate workmen will continue to receive for some weeks the subsidy which enables them to exist. Paris will enjoy, like Marsoilles and Lyons, an elective municipal representation, and, like the other cities of France, will freely manage its civic affairs; but for towns, as for ettizens, there will be but one law, and there will be no exceptional privileges for any one. Every attempt at secession, made by whatever portion of the country, will be energetically represented in France, as it has been in America. Such has been the reply always returned, not to the representatives of the Commune, whom the Government could not spermit to approach it, but to all honest men who have some to Versailles in order to ascertain the intentions of the Government."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS, CHINA.

EXTRAORDINARY DEMANDS ON THE FOREIGN EMBASSADORE-MISSIONARY WORK FORBID-DEN.

Advices from Pekin state that the Imperial Government has made a demand upon the foreign Emabolished; that the teaching to male subjects of the Em-pire of all doctrines opposed to those of Confucius be forbidden; that missionaries shall be considered Chinese subjects, and that women shall not be permitted access to the Empire in that capacity. It is also notified to the Ambassadors that the attendance of women upon reli closs service is one of the occasions for the recent massacree of foreigners; and that though those events cannot but the deplored by the Imperial Government, compensation for their commission is absolutely refused.

GEW. BUTLER IN TROUBLE AGAIN. BOSTON, Mass., April 25 .- Gen. Gordon has written a letter disproving Gen. Butler's insinuations against him in the latter's late controversy in Congress with Gen. Farnsworth, After detailing the grounds of the

charges preferred against him during the war, Gen. Gordon says: "In 1'25, after the close of the war, the proceedings of the court still lay in a pigeon-hole at Washington. No review, no approval, no notice was taken of that which, was then, is now, and ever will be considered as frivol, and and unworthy of notice. I left the army, receiving two brevets as major-general for distinguished and recritorious services."

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

RENT DECREASING — ONE-SIXTH OF THE VOLUME OF THE MISSISSIPPI PASSING THROUGH THE BREACH.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 26 .- The following is rom the official report of Chief Engineer of the State

NEW-ORLEANS, April 20-5 p. m.—Upon my return riom Bonnet Carré Crevasse this evening. I found very lim-ited news from the other crevasses—nothing definite or worth publishing by telegrams. I learn the river has fallen three inches at Vicksburg, two and a half inches at Baton Rouge, and is now eight feet sinches below the high water mark of 187 at Vicksburg, and 13 inches below the high water mark of this year at Eston Rouge.

and 13 inches below the high water mark of this year at Baton Rouge.

I found Bonnet Carré Crevasse 1,100 feet wide, to-day, but the current and waves had decreased in proportion as the back land became filled with water and the surface of the river lowered. High-water mark at Logne's is almost 22 feet above the level of Lake Ponchartrain. The levee beyond is 12 feet high. The natural surface of the ground at Parches, where the crevasse began, is but ten feet above the level land. To-day the river had fallen, and plantations covered with water to the base of the level. Therefore, I repeat that the current through the crevasse has decreased, and probably no more water passes to-day than yesterday. I am indebted to Col. Waiton for a calculation of the volume of water passing, that he made tals morning, before our arrival, which shows 18,000 cubic feet per second or one-sixth of the whole volume of the Mississippi at that point. The work of saving the ends of the levee is proceeding slowly on account of the want of skilled labor and the changing conditions of the field of operations. The steam pile-driver got hard aground away from its work, and the hand pile-driver only is working, doing good service at the lower end. The temporary works at the upper lend were washed away, and the end is now exposed to the current, and caving gradually. Financial arrangements must be made to prosecute the work with systematic concentrated labor, or what we are doing will simply be thrown away.

In my opinion it is unterly useless to attempt to close the river falls, and the damage yet to be done is a question of months' duration and not so much of extent.

He closes by hoping that means will be provided to save the cnd of the levee that less may have to be rebuilt.

ave the end of the levee that less may have to be re-It is officially stated that the Bonnet Carré Crevasse

was 1.100 feet wide at 2 p. m. to-day. Immense volumes of water are pouring through the break at the 12-mile post of the Jackson Railroad, and the water is running over the breach six inches deep.

Engineers, who came down from the cribbing, report that Walkell's Swamp is wholly submerged with water coming into the fields around Kemmerville, and that the swamps back of the city are commencing to fill up from water backing in from the lake. CARELESSNESS OF AUTHORITIES AND CITIZENS.

The New-Orleans Times differs with Mr. T. C. be Leon, whose card was published in this paper yester day morning, in regard to the responsibility of the people of New-Orleans for the condition of the neighboring Carré crevasse threatened serious danger, The Times said; "The city authorities have been criminally delinquent in omitting to construct a protection levee above Carrolton—such as would secure us from the recurrence of the calamities of 1849. That work ought to be entered upon immediately. It would appear that no experience can teach our people and authorities the necessity of the most ordinary precautions against great and always threatening disasters."

THE COAL TROUBLES.

THE MINERS' PROPOSITION FOR A CONFERENCE AT SCRANTON REJECTED—THE COMPANIES REFUSE TO RECEDE FROM THEIR TERMS—NO PROSPECTS OF RESUMPTION.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 26.—The agents of the

three large companies received an answer this afternoon to the proposition made to them by the delegates yesterday. The companies state that they are opposed to any onference with the miners, as they have already given although received this afternoon, will not be pro gated to the miners until te-morrow. This fadditional failure at settlement gives no promise of an immediate break in the dead-lock. companies will not recede an inch from their position, and the men, embittered by the action of their employers, will not resume work at so cents per diamond car. The Delaware and Hudson mines, with the exception of one district, are unanimous bat the blockade of Paris begins at once, and that for basis on November prices, making a difference of 45 herefore safe to say that the miners will hold out another month or more before they succumb. Although the companies offer but 86 cents, it is understood, by intimation from the proper authorities, that should the niners resume at that offer, an advance would be given on the 1st of the menth following resumption. The movements in Schuylkill, Carbon, and Columbia Counties, inspire the leading miners here with a new hope. They state that they will go down among the Schuylkill mi-ners, and ask for a share of their work before they give

> ANOTHER RAID ON THE CHATHAM-ST. DENS.

THE PROPRIETORS COMMITTED-THE PROSTI-TUTES AND VISITORS DISCHARGED.

Capt. Allaire yesterday applied to Justice Dowling for warrants for the arrest of the keepers of twelve of the low dens along the east side of Chathamst., nominally wine and beer saloons, but really the vilest houses of prostitution to be found in the city. The degraded inmates were in the babit of lounging in front of the entrances clad in a style of dress befitting their calling, and often seliciting passers-by. The dens were known as the "First Landing for St. Paul," "River Rhine," " Wild Laly," "Heligoland," "Pleasure Garden,"

White Fawn," &c. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the proprietors of the dens in the basements of Nos. 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 91, 101, 103, 111, and 141, and another on the first floor of No. 111. The raid was made under the direction of Capt. Allaire and Sergeant Chrystie, they and all their subor-

No. 111. The raid was made under the direction of Capt. Allaire and Sergeaut Chrystie, they and all their subordinates wearing citizen's dress. Two officers were detailed for each place, and at precisely 3 p. m. the descent was made. All the persons found in each place were taken into custody. So quietly was the affair managed that few persons beside those interested knew what was going on. The total number of prisoners was about 60. The greater number of these were women.

The prisoners were taken before Justice Dowling at the Tomis. The Magistrate reprimanded Capt. Allaire for arresting all the immates of the places, declaring that he had issued warrants for the arrest of the proprietors only; that it was useless to take into custody any but the proprietors, because they alone could be held; he would therefore discharge all but the keepers of the dens. Four of those for whom warrants were issued could not be found, and only eight were committed, each in default of \$500 ball to await a trial at the Court of Special Sessions. Their names are: Henry Orrance of No. 77, Sophia and Herman Gerdes of No. 79, Mary Braun of No. 91, Kate Smith of No. 8; Fanny Mack of No. 103, Joseph Boringer of No. 111 (basement), John Baumann of No. 111 (first floor), and John Krause of No. 141. The Magistrate directed that search be made for the others, for whom warrants had been issued. He added that it was his intention to break up all these places on the leading thoroughtares. He did not believe that he could break up all these places on the leading thoroughtares. He did not believe that he could break up all these places on the leading thoroughtares. He did not believe that he could break up all these places on the leading thoroughtares. He did not believe that he could break up all these places on the leading thoroughtares. He did not believe that he could break up all these places on the leading thoroughtares. He did not believe that he could be belavior of the immates.

THE DION-PARKER BILLIARD MATCH.

CHICAGO, April 26.-The billiard match for the championship of America, between Frank Parker of this city and Cyrille Dyon of New-York, took place this evening in the Crosby Opera House, in presence of fully 1,500 people, including House, in presence of fully 1,800 people, including about 200 ladies. Betting was strictly prohibited by the Committee of Arrangements, and the game was consequently one of the most quiet and orderly ever played. John M. Coon of Chicago, was chosenfrefered. About \$6 o'clock the game was begun. Diem winning the bank and choice of balls. The play was slow and caroful at first, and the first call on the twelfth inning showed lot for Parker and 99 for Plon. Nothing of note occurred to the eighteenth inning, when Parker by a run of \$1 carried his string to 200; Dlon, 168. At the close of the next inning, Parker, by missing an easy shot, left the four balls together for Dlon, who secred \$0, slipping up on a very by missing an easy shot, left the four balls together for Dlon, who secred \$0, slipping up on a very Dlon, located the lead again, but a run of \$e\$ by Dlon, brought him to 331, Parker, 357. Parker widened the gap by a score of 20, and attempting a difficult draw, failed to count, whereupon Dion, by a run of \$2, overtook and passed him. Then Parker put in 75, and again took the lead, going to the pocket for safety, and Dion the same. The calls on the 25th inning showed, ffor Parker, 42; Dion, 394. Elsen Cyrille ran \$7, at the close of which be led his oppenent one point, 456 and 454. Six lanings later the call was precisely even, both having \$60. The NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1871.

Dion, by the finest playing of the game, made a run of c 183, which carried him to 824, Parker's score being 645. This rate was maintained up to the 46th immg. When the call was made Dion had 906; Parker's. In this oth inning, Dion added 99 to the score, bringing it to 1,680, Parker's being 766. In the 50th inning call, the score stood: Dion, 1,214; Parker, 884. Up to the 72d inning there were no incidents of consequence. The score then stood 1,411 for Dion, and 933 for Parker. At the 73d inning Parker obtained his first favorable break in the game, and, by a series of fine position-shots, scored 163, bringing his score to 1,111, while Dion had reached 1,441. From this point out Dion was embled to keep things his own way, and won the game without difficulty by a score of 1,501; Parker's, nearly 164. Highest runs, Dion's average, 20; Parker's, nearly 164. Highest runs, Dion, 183; Parker, 168. Time of game, 3 hours and 3 minutes.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE FRENCH CONSUL.

HIS REPLY-A MILD DENIAL OF A HEARTLESS

M. Victor Place, the French Consul at this port, who was accused by a New-York journal of having defrauded the French Government in the purchase of war materials and provisions, has addressed to the Courrier des Etats Unis the following reply to the charges

made against him:

Messys. Ch. Lassalle & Co.: I read in the Courrier des Etats Unis, this morning, the reproduction, or rather the translation, of an article published yesterday by a sheet which passes, they tell me, as being the monopolist of scandal. Being responsible for my official acts only to my own Government, I would have disdained to reply to this article, but that it reiterates so many material alleged facts which are so contrary to the truth, that it is impossible for me not to reply to some of them. At the outset I can inform The Sun that the question as to who shall occupy the Consular position is still in suspense, but the emoluments which attach to it are entirely at the disposal of the French Government, and have never ceased to be so.

As regards the furnishing of contracts.

disposal of the French Government, and have never ceased to be 80.

As regards the furnishing of arms and munitions of war, my action has been so circumscribed that it would be very difficult for me to realize the profits which it has been alleged I have done, as the contracts for purchases were concluded directly at Tours between the French Government and the American contractors. My duty has been simply to superintend the carrying out of the contracts; that is to say, to press forward the shipment of the materials, to certify to the quantities and not the quantities of the arms transmitted, and to pay the commissions on them. Many propositions to purchase arms and munitions of war were made to me by French and American dealers, who would not believe in the strict instructions by which I was bound, and it is in the disappointment of these firms that the true explanation is to be found of the virulent attacks of which I have been the price.

I am not, therefore, responsible for the prices at which the 329,000 (not 310,000) Springfield rifles were negotiated for; and if any one desires to know how it happened that, afterward having negotiated for 56,000 others at \$5 cach, I received orders subsequently to pay from \$9.30 to \$12.30 for them, it is to the Committee of Armaments, in France, or to the firm of Remington, that the inquiry ought to be addressed. It is the French Minister of War who must be consulted as to the contracts for the various war materials, regarding the negotiations for which I have always been a stranger.

In the matter of the sait beef, where everything has the appearance of being perfectly correct, the purchases were, it is true, begun by me, but they were brought to a termination by the French Legation at Washington, and I had not the dispensing of a single cent in the matter.

and I had not the dispensing of a single cent in the matter.

As to my extradition, I undertake to attend to that matter myself. No one here is ignorant of the fearful family misfortunes which have overtaken me, and which render my stay in this city atterly impossible. I stay only until my two remaining children are fit for the voyage, when I will sail at once for France and press there a continuation of the inquiry, which I have urged, into all the transactions done by me in the United States on account of the French Government.

Behold how moderate is my reply, not withstanding the violent terms of the attack, every line of which is fraught with hate and envy to such an extent that its author seems to me by his excess to have gone beyond the end which he proposed to himself. It remains only to be desired that the author of the attack on me — I refer the real author—had the courage to make known his personality. I rely sufficiently on the honor of the American press to hope that those journals which have reproduced the Sun's article, will also publish my reply. Receive, &c.,

Consul-General of France at New-York.

M. PLACE NOT REMOVED.

Consul-General of France at New-York.

M. PLACE NOT REMOVED.

From The Ecosing Post.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—To ascertain the truth or falsity of the published disclosures about M. Victor Place, your correspondent to-day salted at the office of the French Legation, and, after a full and free task with the French Legation, and, after a full and free task with the French Charge d'Affaires, obtained yer mission to make public the following facts, which show conclusively that the whole story, as published in The New-Fork Sun, is sensational and untrue, and based upon rumers having no foundation: When M. Place received instructions from the French Government to purchase arms in the United States he construed these orders as allowing him a certain per cent commission for making the purchase. He bought large quantities of arms, amounting to many millions of dollars, and in his accounts against the French Government he allowed himself the commission to which he considered himself the Commission which he had charged up in his account. The french Government he allowed himself the commission which he had charged up in his account. The French Government he allowed himself the Commission which he had charged up in his account is account is account in the mount of commission which he had charged up in his account is provided to the commission which he had charged up in his account. The French Government, however, insisted that he had taken a wrong view as to his rights under the orders sont, and requested M. Place to return to France and the free the following facts, which show conclusively that the whole story, as published in The Democratic address, lately published, makes a general charge that millions of dollars are due from excollectors of internal revene, and that has general charge that millions of dollars are due from excollectors were account to discussion was collector were account to the heat account is form the beds of the Internal Revenue Eureau. The amount of cash due from the high the following facts, which sho

health. His children and himself have not, as alleged, refused to return.

M. Place was not removed or recalled from his position as Consul-General at New-York, or even ordered to return to France, but was merely requested to come home and explain, it being understood that his absence was to be only temporary. The French Consul at Charleston was ordered to New-York as acting Consul-General, to remain during the absence of M. Place, and was not instructed, as alleged, to replace M. Place, but was only sent to New-York temporarily in accordance with the rules of the French Service. The French Chargé d'Affaires says very positively that, so far as known, M. Place has perpetrated no frauds, and he is not suspected of having done so. The point of the matter is this, that he claims that under certain orders he is entitled to a commission on his purchases, while the French Government take an opposite view of the case. All money in dispute has been placed in bank, to remain until the matter is finally disposed of.

MES. LAURA D. FAIR CONVICTED OF MURDER IN

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26 .- The jury in the case of Laura D. Fair, on trial for the murder of A. P. Crittenden, remained out 40;minutes, when they returned verdict of "murder in the first degree." The prisoner appeared somewhat paler than usual when she was It may not be improper to say that this verdict, until ole, nearly every one expecting the trial to prove a farce, ending with the acquittal of the prisoner or a disagree ment of the jury. Nine-tenths of the community regard the verdict as just, a proper vindication of the law, and a rebuke to the doctrines put forth by the defence in

TELEGO. D.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. .The Lower House of the Austro-Hungarian ill close its sessions on the 17th of May.

....The Italian Minister of Justice has announced in the Chamber of Deputies that he will shortly introduce a bill for the separation of Church and State.

.The Bosten Nine played the Harvards at Bos The Boston wining the game by a score of 13 to 4. The Boston started last evening for this city.

The claim of the Newfoundland Customs offi-

A bill has passed the Massachusetts Legisla-outhorizing railroad cuployes to act as police officers, but the com-are liable for damages when such officers exceed their lawful pre-

Advices from Fort Buford, Dakota, report an

The National Executive Collimitee on the re-noral of the National Capitol have decided not to call another convention until the apportionment of representation under the census shall have given to the central and western peritons of the Union that just weight in national legislation to which their population entitles them.

The Medical Society of San Francisco is making entersive preparations to receive the Eastern delegates to the Con-vention soon to be held. The Sacramento Society has subscribed \$1.000 foward the expenses. A stegalizate coursion felow San Francisco Bay and outside the Golden Gate will be gotten up for the visitors.

utene the tonion date will be gotten up for the visitors.

The dispatch from Toronto, on Tuesday, in reto the Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads, is confirmed,
onds have been working together and dividing their net carnings,
Jan., 1879, and will continue the arrangement for 20 years or more,
hel under the Detroit River is fully determined upon, and the work

WASHINGTON.

PERMINATION OF THE LABORS OF THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION—THE PROSPECTS OF THE SANTO-DOMINGO SCHEME—ARBITRARY ACTION A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST-ANOTHER GRAND INDIAN COUNCIL.

(B) TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 26, 1871. The Jeint High Commission terminated its labors at an early hour this afternoon, and, after a lunch at the State Department, adjourned. The members will, however, meet again on the 3d of May to consider some minor maters preparatory to final dissolution as a commission. The result of the Commission's labors has not been formally turned over to the State Department; but everything will be finished and ready for consideration at the Cabinet meeting on Friday, May 5, at which time all the members are expected to be present. The members of the Commission still refuse to indicate any of the points of the treaty; but it is stated that one or two cenators have been informed of certain agreements, and are already looking up facts and preparing speeches in opposition to the treaty. Some of the English members of the Commission will go to New-York in a day or two, as will, also, Gen. Schenck. Judge Hoar will leave tomorrow for Massachusetts.

There does not seem to be any truth in the report that the subject of the annexation of Santo Domingo is to be brought up at the approaching extra session of the Sen foreshadowed. The passive friends of manexation are barely in a majority, if, indeed, they do number a majority, while the earnest advocates of it are less than a fourth of a quorum. As the Senate now stands, and in the present light as regards the island, the project of annexation could not get a two-thirds vote by any turn it could take. The Senators leading in the matter are aware of this, and it is not probable that the subject will be aliuded to in the coming session.

One item of the Deficiency Appropriation bill gives \$12,000 to the Sisters of Mercy, Charleston, S. C., for the purpose of rebuilding a Roman Cathelic Orphan Asylum in that city, destroyed during the war. The gift was in consideration of valuable service rendered to sick and wounded Union officers and soldiers. While the matter was before Congress some objection was made to it on the ground that, after the money should be paid, there was no guarantee that it would not be diverted from its original purpose and applied to other uses. In reply to those objections the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleswrote a letter in which he assured members of Congress that the Sisters of Mercy were a corporate body, and that it would be impossible for any priest to have even the handling of the meney. On Saturday morning last the Lady Superior and a companion came to this city for the purpose of obtaining the money. On Monday morning a Roman Catholic priest arrived from Charleston, and finding the sisters at the house of a friend, peremptorily ordered them home, so that they left resterday without obtaining their warrant. The priest then went to the Treasury Department, and obtained the warrant, payable to the order of the Lady Superior, alleging that he was the representative of the Sisters of Mercy. Prominent who desire to see the money devoted to its legitimate purpose, fear that the priest who was able to order the Lady Superior home may also order her to sign the warrant, and so obtain the money.

Letters were received here to-day from Col. William P. Ross, one of the ten delegates elected by the Cherokee Indian Nation to meet in council the representatives of the wild Indians of the plains, and to induce them to abandon their savage mode of life, and adopt the ways of civilization. The letter stated that the Council was to meet in the Wichitaw Mountains, and the Cherokee delegates left for the place on the 19th inst. This move-ment is in pursuance of the President's Indian policy,

ary Department, to be Supervising Inspector-General of Steamboats. Mr. Nimmo's name was favorably reported by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, but before action was reached letters were sent to the Committee charging that Nimmo was ineligible, be-cause be was an alien. His name was therefore withdrawn, and though the falsity of this charge was proved, the nomination was not again reached before adjournment. About fifty candidates, who before desired the office, have had their hopes renewed, and are bringing every influence to bear to have their names sent in to the Senate during the extra session, instead of Mr. Nimmo's. They charge that he is unacquainted with the duties of the office, not being a practical steam engineer, &c. He is strongly supported at the Trea Department, however, where it is said that he is by pro ion a civil engineer, and a good executive officer Many of the applicants are reported to be indirectly interested in patent devices to be used on steamboats, and the iknowledge that Nimmo was not interested in any of these patents influenced Gen. Grant in appointing

The Joint Committee of Congress on Public Buildings and Grounds met to-day, to determine the kind of stone to be used in the construction of the new State Department building, in accordance with the act of March 3 1871. There were about 20 samples of stone on exhibi tion, such as granite, marble, red-stone, brown-stone sand-stone, &c., and many of the quarries were repre sented by agents. The proposals accompanying the amples were opened, and the gentlemen representing the various kinds were given five minutes each to describe the merits of their quarries. After carefully con-sidering all the circumstances involved, the Committee, by a unanimous vote of both Senators and members, deided on granite. The Committee, however, having n authority to award the contract, or to decide what kind of granite should be used, the bids were turned over to the Secretary of State, who will soon advertise for addi-

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS. WASHINGTON, April 26.-Commissioner Pleasonton writes to Supervisor Presbrey concerning the lia-

bilities of the Union Bank of Richmond to the tax on capital and deposits and general and specific penaltics for failure to render the proper returns, the bank claiming exemption from deposits for the reason that while nominally a bank, it is in origin and design a savings ining exemption from deposits for the reason that while nominally a bank, it is in origin and design a savings institution, and has not engaged in the banking business within the meaning of the law; that its deposits being made in the First National Bank, which pays a tax from the pays and the pays at the p

ence to what it may consider its capital. The Company is also held liable to tax on its deposits from the date of its organization. Respecting the liability of the Company to penalties for failure to render proper returns of its deposits, and also of its capital, provided it shall appear that it has used a portion thereof in banking, the question will not be determined until further evidence is produced as to their intent.

In the case of the State Bank of Virginia, which had been required by the Supervisor to show cause why penalties should not be imposed for omitting to render returns of tax due on its business since it commenced in July, 1870, the fact being shown that the course of the bank had been one of misapprehension arising from the official action of a previous Internal Revenue Assessor, the Commissioner writes that the office is not disposed to insist upon the addition of the general penalty against this bank, leaving the case to be determined after a general investigation, which is now in progress.

NEW JAPANESE CURRENCY. Washington, April 26 .- Advices have been received at the Treasury Department from Japan, covering an official statement and fac similes of the new ering an official statement and fac similes of the accoins recently adopted by the Japanese Government. They consist of the one yen (or dollar) silver piece, weighing 416 grains, nine-tenths fine. On the obverse side is the usual Japanese dragon in the center surrounded by the yen, corresponding to 1871, the word Japane and the learend one dollar, all in Japanese characters. On the reverse side is the sun and rays, which is the crest of the Mikado, and under this a wreath, on one side of grape leaves and on the other of oak leaves, fastened by a cord, forming a bow. This piece is the standard of value, and is legal tender for all amounts. The remaining coins consist of subsidiary silver and gold. The subsidiary silver is fifty sens, weighing 208 grains, eight-tenths fine; the twenty sens, weighing 83 3-10 grains, eight-tenths fine; the ten sens, weighing 41 6-10 grains, eight-tenths fine; and the five sens, weighing 208-10 grains, eight-tenths fine, and the five sens, weighing 208-10 grains, eight-tenths fine; and the five sens, weighing 208-10 grains, eight-tenths fine, and the five sens, weighing 208-10 grains, eight-tenths fine, and the five sens, weighing 208-10 grains, eight-tenths fine, and the five sens, weighing 208-10 grains, eight-tenths fine, and the five sens, weighing 208-10 grains, eight-tenths fine, and the five sens, weighing 208-10 grains, eight-tenths fine, and the five sens, weighing 208-10 grains, eight-tenths fine, and the five sens, weighing 208-10 grains, eight-tenths fine, and the five sens, weighing 208-10 grains, eight-tenths fine, and the five sens, weighing 208-10 grains, eight-tenths fine, and the five sens, weighing 208-10 grains, eight-tenths fine, and the five sens, weighing 208-10 grains, eight-tenths fine, and the five sens, weighing 208-10 grains, eight-tenths fine, and the five sens, weight and the five sens, and supported on each side by the imperial gonfaions containing, one the full-moon and the other the quarter-moon; above is the Treasury seal, small size, and, below, th coins recently adopted by the Japanese Government.

other the quarter-moon; above is the Treasury small size, and, below, the crest of the head of the Treasury. The pieces are ten yens (or dollars), weighing 148 grains, 9-10 flue; five yens, weighing 12 grains, 9-10 flue; and two yens, weighing 19 6-10 grains, 9-10 flue.

The copper pieces have on the obverse side the same biazon, and on the reverse side, very nearly the same with the legend. "Legal Coin" and their vaine. They consist of the one-sen (or one-cent piece) (or one one-hundredth of a yen.) and weighing 10 grains; the half sen, or one two-hundredth of a yen, weighing 55 grains, and the one rin, answering to our mill, weighing 14 grains, being one one-thousandth of a yen.

The subsidiary sliver is legal tender for 100 pieces, the same as the gold, but none of these coins have been struck yet. The Governor of the Mint is now here, and proposes some changes, suggested by his examination of our system, one of which is the making of gold the legal standard and tender, and an assimilation of the weights to the standard proposed by the Convention on the Unification of Currencies.

AN UNNATURAL FATHER.

HIS SIX DAUGHTERS FORCED INTO CRIMINAL INTIMACY WITH HIM-THREE INFANTS MUR-

DERED AS SOON AS BORN. HARTFORD, April 26 .- The trial of Joel W. Perkins of Cornwall, for incest and murder, began to-day in the Litchfield County Court. The man was arrested two months ago, since which time the most shocking developments have come to light. During 10 years Perkins has been guilty of incest with his six daughters, using compulsion in each case. The eldest daughter is now 28 years old and has given birth to five children, the result of her father's unnatural crime. Two of these children are living, one having been born since the arrest of Perkins. The other three children it is believed were mur-dered immediately after birth. The girl testifies that she never saw them, but heard their cries before her father took them from the room. In the case of another daughter, one child was born and did not survive. A third daughter is now enciente. The wife of the accused died two or three weeks ago of paralysis. Perkins is 54 years old, has always lived in Litchfield County, and worked as wheelwright and blacksmith. Though apparently intelligent and capable of holding a good position in the community, he has kept his family aloof from society, and denied them the privileges of the church, and lived in abject squalor and poverty. A reporter of The Courant had an interview with Perkins to-day, and he confessed his criminal intimacy with his daughters, but denied having taken the life of his offspring, and stated that with two of his daughters he has had no intimacy He asserts that his wife had knowledge of his crimes and He has read the Scriptures since he has been in jail, but He has read the Scriptures since he has been in jail, but says he never read the Bible before, nor much of anything clse. He says he did not know there was any law against such practices as his, nor that there was anything in Scripture condemning them. The daughters say that their father has compelied them to accede to his wishes under threats that he would kill them if they refused or divulged. He began his practices when they were ils years of age. All the daughters will testify on the trial.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Washington, April 26.—Commander John H. Russell has been ordered to the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy-lard; Master Frederick A. Howes to the receiving ship WASHINGTON, April 26.—Commander John H. Russell has been ordered to the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy-Yard; Master Frederick A. Howes to the receiving ship New-York; Assistant Surgeon A. F. Morgan to the Philadelphia Navy-Yard; Capt. Thos. H. Patterson is detached from the Washington Navy-Yard, and appointed senior member to the Board relative to invent' na; Capt. H. H. Davenport is detached from the Bureau of Ornance, and ordered to duty as a member of the Board of Inventions; Capt. Reed Worden is detached from Mare Island Navy-Yard, and ordered to examination for promotion; Commander S. S. Breese is detached from the Naval Observatory, and ordered to the command of the steamer Vandalla, relieving Commander Sleard, who waits orders; Lieut.-Commander B. F. Day is detached from the Ticonderoga, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut.-Commander Charles E. Latton is detached from the Wachusett, and ordered to the Ticonderoga; Lieut. Thomas V. Terrell, Masters W. H. Jacques, H. B. Mansfield, William J. Barnett, L. E. Carmoday, and P. J. Cunningham, and Ensigns L. E. Bexler, N. E. Mason, and C. E. Brown are detached from torpedo duty on May 1, and placed on waiting orders.

SALE OF A CINCINNATI NEWSPAPER CINCINNATI, April 26 .- The Daily and Weekly Times newspaper establishment was sold this morning at executor's sale. The property was appraised at \$200,000 Newspaper men from different parts of the country were present, and the bidding was spirited. Joseph Glena was one of the principal bidders, but the property was finally sold to W. E. Davis, on behalf of The Chronicle Company, for \$138,550. Next Monday The Times and The Chronicle will be united and issued as an evening paper.

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ... Valmaseda left Ciego-de-Avila yesterday for ...W. W. Corcoran, the Washington banker, is

Judge Hoar invited the British High Commis-

....Ex-Senator Hendricks of Indiana started east from San Francisco on Tuasday. He declined a serenade by the Dema-... Daniel L. Miller, formerly President of the

Gov. Safford of Arizona, who came east to at-tend the organization of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, has been summoned back to sasist the people of his Territory in repelling the hollie life Indians, who are unusually active. He left Washington for California

on Tuesday.

Col. Thos. G. Pitcher of the 1st Infantry has
been relieved from duty as Superintendent of the Military Academy at
West Point, N. Y. Col. Thos. H. Ringer of the 18th Infantry has been
tetalled as Superintendent, and will assume charge on the 1st of Septem-

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.The Union Brewery at Rochester, Minn., was traced on Tuesday. Lose, \$6,000; hasurance, \$3,500. A Government boat capsized on Lake Ontario, ...Peter Hofiman, a New-York fireman, was run-over by a freight train in Buffalo, yesterday, and instantly killed.

.... Capt. Anderson of St. Paul, Minn., was accidentally shot through the heart by a comrade, at Pert Buford, April 2.Col. Newton's store at Oxford, Ohio, was en-tered by burglars on Tuesday night, who carried of silks amounting to \$500.

....District-Attorney Byrne closed his argument, in the Fair case in San Francisco, resterday at 2:30. Judge Dwinnell in the Fair case in San Francisco, resterday at 2:30. Judge Dwinnell then delivered his charge to the jury.

... William O'Brien, Michael Swan, John Hayes, and Patsey McCarthy, under arrest for burglary in Boston, dug their way out of prison, restorday, and excaped.

... The schooner Nellie Staples, from Providence for Lubec, was capsized and abandoned on Monday. Samuel Staples, a

for Lubec, was capsized and abandoned on Monday. Samuel Staples, a pruninent merchant of Lubec, Me, was drowned.

A fire in Mannehester, Mass., yesterday, burned Mesers. Rust & Marshall's saw-mill and farmiture manufactory, the bark storage-house of John Knights, and a dwelling-house adjoining. The property was insured.

....The finishing shop and storehouse of the Keene (N. H.) Parsiture Company, were barned yesterlay. Loss. \$3,000; no insurance. The Cheshire Chair Company occupied a portion of the builting, but most of their stock was saved.

.... A fire at Madison, Ind., yesterday, destroyed property valued at \$40,660 and was only parily covered by insurance. The following are the principal losses: Swarmetch & Co., wholesale frug store; I. N. Lanham's clothing store in the printing office of The frug store; I. N. Lanham's clothing store in the printing office of The Johnson & Co., tobacco factory John Adams, lin and stove store. The wood-work of the new Masonic Rall was also surred.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THROUGH THE SOUTH.

PEOPLE AND POLITICS IN NORTH CAROLINA SNUFF-DIPPING—A HUNGRY NATIVE—NEITHERN EMIGRANTS WANTED—STATEMENT ABOUT THE KU-KLUX—A RECENT OUTRAGE. IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 21.—Immediately fter leaving Danville, Va., the Piedmont Railroad enters North Carolina, and runs for 40 miles through a high sterile region before another town is reached. Three fourths of the land seen from the car windows has never been cleared, and more than half of the cleared land is not under cultivation, and is covered with a growth of the field pine, which at once invades and possesses the ground that the farmer abandons. The red, thin soil seems, in its natural condition, to be poor enough, and, under the wasteful, shtitless Southern way of farming a very few years exhaust what little vitality it ever had. Our train left Danville with thirteen passengers-four negroes in the second-class and nine whites in the class car. The negroes and one white man left us at the first station, and, as no other passengers were picked up and none left, eight passengers made the through journey. Among them was a young woman of rather attractive appearance, who, soon affer starting, took from her pecket a small tin box containing snuff, and a pine stick of the size of a lead-pencil. She chewed paste of the snuff. To my great disgust, when she had got the stick well daubed with the nasty mixture, she reurned it to her mouth, and rubbed it across her game under her upper lip, with an air of intense satisfaction, and continued the operation for a quarter of an hour. Of course nobody was surprised but myself, for this was nothing but the practice of snuff-dipping which is prevalent among the women of the middle and lower classes all through the South.

The few farm-houses we passed were rude log-cabine

many without windows. The fields that had been plowed seemed by the stumps to have been recently cleared, and the land that was free from stumps ap train made long and frequent stops, but with no apparent purpose, for the people who came out of the logtion of taking the cars. They were the poorest and ug liest white people I have ever seen. At one station while walking up and down the platform, ceting an orange, I observed a man dressed in ragged "butternut" homespun, with scanty patches of clay-colored whiskers covering his sallow, endaverous cheeks. He eyed me able that I stopped and faced him, dropping at the same moment the peel of the orange upon the ground near my feet. In an instant, with a cat-like quickness of mo tion, he sprang forward, seized the peel, and walked hastily away, devouring it with wolfish avidity. I at once understood the meaning of the brutish eager watched me, knowing that I would drop the peel and feared lest some of his companions might secure it. I stopped a day at Greensbero and talked with a considerable number of the townspeople and the farmers from the neighboring country about business, farming polities, and the recent Ku-Klux disturbances. The Repreme Court, a native North Carolinian and a man of intelligence and large property, said that the Ku-Klux organization extended over the whole State, and that half of the outrages committed by it had never been heard of, for the reason that the victims who are whipped are always threatened with death if they do not keep silent. On the other hand, they admitted that many of the offenses charged to the Ku-Klux have no political bearing, and are committed from motives of private revenge, or for the punishment of petty thieves against whom there is not evidence enough to insure a conviction in the Courts. Negroes had often disguised themselves to plunder or abuse other negroes. The Judge said that the State was quiet and peaceable at present, so far as he knew, but he believed the disorders would break out again during the next political campaign. They were chiefly caused, he thought, by the determination of the ments, in order that they might enjoy the offices. The smallest offices are sought with great engerness. The general government of the people leads them to contend for any position that gives a salary, however trifling. The Judge did not think the Ku-Klux bill just passed by Congress would prove a remedy for the trouble. Nothing would be gained by bringing complaints before the United States Courts Instead of the tribunals of the State, for the same difficulty would be found in getting testimony to convict accused persons. The State Court Judges are all Republicans, but they have been powerless to punish the Ku-Klux, because the out rages are committed by disguised persons, who cannot be identified, and who usually do not belong to the Klux in any county determine to whip or kill a man orders are issued to the Klan in an adjoining county to do the deed, so that the suspected persons living near the scene of the occurrence can afterward prove an alibi. The Democrats with whom I talked said that the doings of the Ku-Klux had been confined to a few coun ties, and had originated in retaliations upon negroes who had burned the barns of the whites. They claimed that the Order is now extinct and will not be revived the Legislature having, last month, passed a stringent law making it a crime to belong to any secret, oath-bound political or military organization. They accused the Republicans of grossly exaggerating the extent of the Ku-Klux outrages, for political effect and in order to induce Congress to pass laws to keep their party in power in the South. Their talk on this suffect sounded like a repetition of the Democratic speeches I had heard in Congress the week before.

I was glad to hear a unanimous sentiment expressed in favor of emigration from the Northern States. Farm

ers told me that plenty of land could be bought for \$2 or \$3 an acre, and that for from \$10 to \$15 good land, well fenced, and with buildings, orchards, and other improve-ments, could be purchased. Every one assured me that Northern men coming to buy land and settle would be cordially welcomed. The land around Greensboro pears to be tolerably fertile, producing fair cropwheat, oats, corn, and potatoes. All Northern fruits flourish. A little tobacco is raised, and the pasturage is excellent. There is an abundance of good timber, oak and hickory being the most common forest trees. The climate is healthy and pleasant, the Summers being lit-tle, if any, warmer than those of New-Jersey and Penesylvania, and the Winters so mild that it is rarely necessary to feed stock. I doubt if any part of the South offers greater inducements than Western North Carolina to Northern men with a little capital who wish to buy to Northern men with a little capital who wish to buy small farms of cheap, improved land, near railroads and markets. In many parts of the State there are large communities of Quakers, who were always anti-Slavery Union men, and among whom the emigrant from the North would feel as much at home as at any place he might move to in the Western States. The town of Greensboro—named in honor of the Rhode Island General who fought a battle at Guilford Court-House—six miles, away, is charmingly at Guilford Court-House-six miles away, is charming y at Guilford Court-House-all miss and elms, and, embowered by great spreading onks and elms, and, saving the untidy look of its business streets, is as pleasant a village as one could wish to see. Few New-England or New-York villages of its size have as many handsome dwellings, and in none, I am sure, can be found, even in June, such a profusion of beautiful roses at those that bloom in April in this Carolina town. It is a five hours' run by rail from Greensboro to Charlotte, is a five hours' run by rail from Greensboro to Charlotte. The one-armed negro who drove the omnibus took me to The one-armed negro who drove the omnibus took me to the station an hour before the train was due. While the station an hour before the train was due. While watting, I made the acquaintance of a portly farmer from a county further west, who said that people in his section were troubled to get labor, a large number of negroes having been taken off to Mississippi and Alabams groes having been taken off to Mississippi and Alabams groes having been taken off to Mississippi and Alabams groes having been taken off to Mississippi and Alabams groes having been the principle of the farmers he knew had too much in the last year. All the farmers he knew had too much land, and wanted to sell a part of it. They had been hoping ever since the war that emigrants would come down from the North and buy; but none had as yet come to his county. embowered by great spreading oaks and elms, and,

hoping ever since the country and buy; but none had as yet come to his county.

The train, which I think was called the Day Express, and was the only train run during the day, was made up of a dozen freight cars with two passenger coaches attached. There were but eight passengers, and one of them, a gentleman from Philadelphia, told me that he and the conductor had the train to themselves for the first three hours after leaving Raleigh. The small amount of travel is a striking proof of the poverty of the country and the lack of enterprise that prevais. Here is a road running through the best part of the State and passing five or six of the largest towns, and yet our train had at no time a dozen passengers. The country between Greensbore and Chariotte is rolling, well watered, and needs more fertile than the northern part of the State. I saw many fine farms, with large, good houses, large orchards, well-fenced fields, and soil of a windesome brown color, instead of the disheart-ening red line that prevaits further north. The same relinear custom of wearing out and abandoning the land has pievalid here also, and not half of the cleared land